CALIFORNIA THE FAIR.



All regular readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Day be enrolled as Loyal Home Workers free, and so become members of the Conversation Club and contributors to the several departments.

Contributors will please add in the left-hand cussed like novelties." lower corner of their envelopes, "C. C.," to facilitate the handling of mail, References required of new members desiring

The N. T. C. C. Guards is a band of the C. C. organized in Loston Aug. 13, 1890, for mutual benefit and the more practical enforcement of the principles of patriotism and progress to which the C. C.

Written sketches, following strictly the form printed under each portraft and sent on a separate sheet of paper, must be sent in the same envelope with the photograph, which must have name and address on the back. Cabinet-sized photographs | they are handed to the director, who reads them only must be sent. It is not necessary to inquire for them, as if properly addressed and sealed they will reach the Editor. Each will take its turn, and those sent now cannot appear for two months. Photos will not be returned unless, after publication, four cents in stamps are inclosed with a request to that effect.

### HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Suggestions That are Well Worth Following Out.

POTATO CHEESE. In some parts of Germany a kind of cheese is made of pointoes, and is very much sought after. The recipe is as follows: Select good white potatoes, boil them, and when cold peel and reduce them to a pulp with a mortar; to five pounds of this pulp, which must be very uniform and homogeneous, add a pint of sour milk and the requisite portion of sait; knead the whole well, cover it, and let it remain thus three or four days, according to the season; then knead it afresh, and place the cheese in small baskets, where it will part with its superfluous moisture. Dry in a shady place, and place in layers in large pots, where they may ret will become, if kept dry and in well-closed

SPICE CAKES. DEAR H. H.: Here is a nice recipe for spice cakes. Take one egg, two-thirds cup of molasses, two-thirds cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of melted butter, one cup of milk, two and a half cups of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of cream tartar, one tablespoonful of mixed spice, one tablespoonful of vine- of beauty," it was so lovely. I took her to my gar. Mix in the order given, and bake in small home, and the next morning, when quite recovtina. One tablespoonful of lemon juice and one tablespoonful of ginger may be substituted for Vinegar and spice.-Mary R. Wesley.

CORN-MEAL SLAPPERS. DEAR H. H.: These slappers are corn griddlecakes, with no soda. One pint of corn meal, one teaspoonful of butter, one saltspoonful salt, one teaspoonful sugar. Pour into this mixture boiling milk or water enough to wet the meat. When cool add two eggs, well beaten, and cold milk enough to make a very thin hatter.

### EDITOR'S CHAT.

Customs and Thoughts that Have Left their Impress on the World.

Every year the custom of sending Easter cards becomes more generally observed, and every year the cards become more beautiful and artistic. Many with a talent for painting make these

souvenirs themselves, and nothing is more valued or appreciated by the friend receiving it. Much originality may be displayed in both design and decoration.

Perhaps a few suggestions may be valued by the C. C., now that Lent is here, so that when Easter comes the cards will be ready to send.

Flowers are the favorite decorations. White lilies, pansies, and violets are usually selected as especially suitable for this beautiful Spring festival: the illy as the symbol for purity; the pansy, thoughts, and the blue violets, of faithfulness; not forgetting the .weet C. C. flower, "forget-me-not."

Dainty booklets made of water-color paper often contain a short Easter poem, printed in old English letters. The leaves are fastened together with narrow ribbons, used lavishly. The edges are ragged and the cover a little larger than the leaves. Holes through which the ribbon is slipped are burned in the paper with a small iron heated red hot. The cover is decorated with flowers and the word " Easter."

A pretty card may be made by cutting thick cream colored cardboard diamond-shape. Paint on this a garland of lilles of the valley, and the sentiment in silver letters, "Easter-tide fill thee

Another eard can be cut heart-shape, white, with gold decorations. It has a narrow gold border surrounding this line from the hymn: "Halielujah! Hallelujah! Hearts to Heaven and voices raise." An artistic card has Easter lilies and birds. The background is light-blue, and in the lower right corner is this quotation in silver and white:

"The world itself keeps Easter Day, And Easter birds are singing ; Easter flowers are blooming gay. And Easter buds are springing."

White celluloid is used for the cover of one card; a wreath of purple, golden-brown and yellow pansies is painted around the border. The celluloid is then cut away from the edges. On a card tinted eky-blue several silver bells are painted. Underneath these lines in letters of silver and white may be painted:

"Ring, happy bells at Easter time, The world is giad to hear your chime." A pretty booklet in gold is painted with white Hies and tied with long, white ribbon, and has this sentence in white: "The great hope of Easter, that

On the inner card is this verse: "Dear human Christ, the vision Of Thy Divine despair Will ballow all Good Fridays.

day will follow night."

And make all Easters fair; For death must turn to gladness. As sunshine follows rain, And in the heart of sorrow

We see Thy smile again," One of the most simple and easily-made cards is from an ordinary envelope. Take a square creamcolored rough envelope and fill it with a layer of sachet power. Scal it, and decorate it in any desired manner; the words "Easter-tide" in gold letters is pretty. Tie with narrow ribbon. It makes a pretty souvenir, and is nice to put in a box of stationery after Easter is over. "He is risen," "Peace at Easter," "Happy Easter," "Joy to-day," "Loving Easter thoughts," "God bless you at Easter-tide," and many, many more are

pretty sentiments to use in painting. It would be a pretty idea for the Loyal Home-Workers to exchange Easter postal autographs.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS. Professor Swing has written beautiful things in prose and poetry, and uttered beautiful thoughts, warm from the heart of God, from the pulpit of many great assembly halls in this vast land of ours, but not until Eva wrote us from California did we know of this bright jewel for his diadem. Look up the poem and append his name,

OCEANSIDE, CAL., Feb. 6, 1893. My DEAR Mrs. SHERWOOD: Regarding the su-thorship of the poem, "Beautiful Things," in THE NATIONAL TERRUNE of Feb. 2, I would say that I Prof. David Swing, now of Chicago. Loyally and lovingly—Eva E. Grate. red in one of our papers as "True Beauty," by

SCOTT AND DICKENS. Novels, like other things, have their fashion and it has been said that the works of the old school are passing out of date and new authors taking their place. The truth is that some books are perennial, like the Bible, Shakespere, Homer, and many others. W. H. Mallock, a writer in the Forum, contributes a very comprehensive article on Scott and Dickens. Among other interesting things, be says:

"Who reads Scott and Dickens now? To tha question what is the true answer? The implies suswer of course is that no one reads them, or that their readers are getting yearly fewer. It may be said at once, and it may be said flatly, that it is not the case. They are not only still read by many people, but they are read by more people to day than they ever were before. This fact is substantiated by the copies of their works that are sold; eed, it stares us in the face at every railway

Scott and Dickens, if measured by the number of their readers, are growing in popularity, not declining. I should certainly say that, so far a-

writers are more universally familiar at this moment than Scott and Dickens. The old have read them; the young are reading them, nor need any one doubt the fact because they are not dis-

#### RHAPSODIES.

An old game that has recently been revived is hapsodies, a very pleasant pastime, and one that may be made instructive as well as amusing.

Appoint a director to give a list of short sentences to all parties playing, who are required, first, to write them down so as not to forget them, and then each one is to write a rhapsody, with the sentences all included in the successive order in which they were given. When all are written aloud. Considerable amusement is afforded by the various ways in which the sentences are handled. The sentences should consist of a variety of subjects; and foolish ones mixed in with others will make it more difficult for the players to place them in order, and will make greater nonsense when completed. Take these sentences as an example; Genessee Falls-Three-legged stool-Gen. Washington-Walk in the woods at night-Our gray kitten-How do you do ?- A vision of beauty-and, I am very much obliged. The sentences might be strung together in this manner: I was recently on a visit to "Genessee Falls," and on the second day of my sojourn, I joined an excursion party down to the Genessee River. The boat was very crowded, and I could not find a seat until I espied an unoccupied "three-legged stool" by the side of an old gentleman whose face resembled the portraits of "Gen. Washington," I took my seat by his side, and entered into conversation \$12,000,000. with him. He told me an incident that happened to him the week before, while taking "a walk in the woods at night." I heard a noise, said he, which I first thought was from "our gray kitten," but suddenly it seemed to me as if some one cried out, "How do you do?" and I stopped short to see whence the sound proceeded. Resuming my walk, I met, a few steps further on, an exhausted creature lying in the road. I lifted her up, and her face in the full starlight seemed like a "vision very much obliged to you," were spoken with so much sweetness and apparent gratitude, that they conveyed more charm than a long address would have done from others.

In the present day of party-giving prizes seem to form a part of the entertainment. One might give a rhapsody party and award a prize for the best

The Editor will give a rhapsody party, to which you are invited. It will be April 1, and a prize will be awarded for the best rhapsody, either a book or a C. C. badge as preferred.

Here are the sentences with which to arrange the rhapsody. Rhapsodies showing variety will be printed; all other meritorious composition will receive honorable mention: Old crippled soldier. Little yellow dog. Beautiful moonlight night. Man rode by on horseback, A little news-boy. Big policeman. Progress and



## FRED WIGGINS.

Fred Wiggins, Brownington, Vt., is 21 years of age; five feet 10 ir ches in hight, with light hair and blue eves. He is greatly interested in the C. C. page of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and would be glad to exchange letters with members.

## C. C. COLUMBIAN CIRCLE.

Prize Papers and Prize Winners and Prizes Yet to Come.

Prizes are offered for the best papers on any subjects announced, such papers to be mailed to Kate B. Sherwood, Canton, O., not less than two weeks before the date of publication. Notes of interest on the World's Fair are invited from all those interested in the subject.

NINTH COLUMBIAN PAPER, FEB. 23. 1. What does the Columbian Exposition, or World's Fair, celebrate? 2. In what distinctive feature does it differ from other World's Fairs?

3. What will be the most important American exhibits? 4. What are the great American inventions to be found there which have benefited the world?

TENTH COLUMBIAN PAPER, MARCH 2. 1. What countries have promised to send exhibits to the World's Fair? Tell something of the character of exhibits of each.

ELEVENTH COLUMBIAN PAPER, MARCH 9. 1. When was coal oil discovered? 2. Tell something of its history and products. TWELFTH COLUMBIAN PAPER, MARCH 16.

1. What is electricity, and when, where, and by whom discovered? 2. What are the great American ejectrical inven-

3. Who are the greatest American electricians, living and dead?

4 What will be the extent hibits at the World's Fair? WORLD'S FAIRS, HOME AND ABROAD.

While partial papers have been received in the eighth of the Columbian series, no one has treated the subject in its entirety, so the Editor appends the following notes:

1. When and where were the first fairs held? 2. When and where the first World's Fairs, and how many have there been? 3. Tell something of World's Fairs in this coun-

1. There were Greek and Roman fairs before the time of Christ, though their records are incomplete. They spread over Europe and Asia, and every town of any note had at least one fair in the course of the year. The great fairs of Mecca were the most noted. In the Middle Ages they were copied the poem several years ago when it ap- prolific and their influence had much to do with shaping the commercial and political destinies of

the nations. In France an annual fair was started at Dagobert, in 629, and never missed a year until the revolution of 1789, a period of 1,169 years, without a parallel in annual fairs. The fairs of Troyes and Air is Chapelle, started in the year 800, were the first to secure exhibits from foreign nations, and to that extent were world's fairs. These fairs were great markets or exchanges.

The first English fairs were held on church property, and were of a religious character. France and England early took the lead in market fairs, though Holland, Germany, Russia, China and Japan have their notable records.

In the modern fairs barter and trade is secondary, though articles are generally for sale. They are more essentially what the modern term implies, expositions of the growth and development of localities, or countries, holding them.

The three World's Fairs which have been of greatest interest in the era of democratic evolution are the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, celebrating the Declaration of National Independence, in 1776; the Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1889. my own observation can inform me, no two celebrating the storming of the Bastile and the

revolution of 1789, and the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1889-'93, commemorative of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. In each ease National glory was the inspiration and animating impuisc.

2. The London Fair of 1851 was the first universal exhibition in the history of the modern world, and play 20 by 20 feet in size. This exhibit will be was the inception of Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria. It marked the beginning of an era of peace and good-will among the nations of the earth, to which all subsequent fairs have happily contributed. It was the greatest act in the life of an essentially great philanthropist and humanitarian, and its influence for good upon men and nations adds ever-increasing luster to his name and fame.

The World's Fairs in their order are: London, 1851: New York, 1853; Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; Paris, 1889. All these fairs have added immeasurably to the progress and prosperity of the countries in which they have been held. They excite emulation, institute comparison, stimulate arts and industries and sow the seeds of vitalizing growth in the dormant energies of nations.

The American Centennial was a great normal school for all our people, advancing our lives a whole century, not only in the grasp of material industries, but in a knowledge of the arts that refine and elevate; the sciences that quicken and pro-

mote human development 3. The first International Exhibition, or World's Fair, held in the United States, was that at New York, opened July 14, 1853. The two main buildings, with their annex, covered six acres, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. The buildings were in Moorish style, constructed of glass, iron and wood, though known to fame as "The Crystal Palace." The fair was formally opened July 14, 1853. There were 4,100 exhibitors, more than one-balf from abroad, of whom France and England furnished the chief numbers. Financially the fair was not a success. Expenses, \$640,000; receipts, \$340,000; loss, \$300,600. Horace Greeley, a director, was arrested and imprisoned by an exhibitor, while on a visit to France, and confined in Clichy prison, for alleged damage to property in handling. When friends went to his rescue they found him surrounded by prisoners for debt Frenchmen of rank and high social position, and when leaving he said he esteemed his imprisonment most fortunate, since in no other way could he have gained the entree to such polite society. The American Centennial began in a popular movement inaugurated at Philadelphia in 1867, and in 1871 Congress passed a bill providing for an International Exhibition in 1876. A Board of Fi-

The Centennial was a success, financially and otherwise. There were 30,300 exhibitors, England leading the foreign countries. The attendance was 6,200,000, and the display, although inferior to that of European fairs, was generally pronounced remarkable for so young a country. The Centennial was an equalizer. The foreign exhibits made us realize our crudities, and ambition to equal, if not excel, our foreign competitors, took the place of the foolish pride and bombast that were hanging like parasites upon the strong oaks of our actions. The Columbian Exposition had its inception in New York, where the Italians inaugurated a movement to celebrate the discovery of Columbus and gave the order for the noble statue that was unveiled at the head of Central Park, New York, on the four-hundredth anniversary. The New York press agitated a National movement and the whole country took it up. New York expected the fair to be held there, but other cities aspired to the honor, and in the end Congress awarded it to Chicago. It is expected that the buildings will be thrown open to visitors early in May.

nance was authorized to issue ten-dollar shares to

the amount of \$10,000,000; Philadelphia donated

\$500,000, and the State of Pennsylvania authorized

a loan, afterwards cancelled, of \$1,500,000; in all

COLUMBIAN NOTES.

Columbian papers of merit, too late for competition, have been received from Hattie J. Sherwood, Seymour, Wis.; Pearl Davenport, Dalton, Mo.: Anna M. Kocher, White Haven, Pa. Contributors will please bear in mind that all papers should be in the Editor's hands two weeks before the dates assigned for publication. Address direct, Kate B. Sherwood, Canton, O. Hereafter all papers arriving out of time will not be mentioned, unless containing something which has not been touched upon by others.

Hattie Francis, Arlington, Neb., makes some good points on American inventions, in the following: "On the Summer following the inauguration of Franklin Pierce as President, the first World's Fair in the United States was opened in New York: This fair proved that Americans have no equal in-

practical invention and in variety of labor-savinge machinery. Again, at the Centennial at Philadelphia, the United States took the lead in useful inventions. At this time the electric light and the Bell telephone, now in common use, were exhibted as novelties.

GENERAL PRIZE PAPER.

The "Columbian Puzzle Pieture," a beautifullycolored bird's-eye view of the Columbian Exposi tion grounds and buildings, also dissected pictures of fair buildings, has been awarded Hattie J. Sherwood for best general paper bearing upon Columbian topies, as follows:

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONISTS.

The Pitgrims, as they called themselves, 101 in number, landed on the shores of Massachusetts. Dec. 2!, 1620, at a place they called Plymouth. after the last town they had seen in old England Forefather's Rock, on which they first stepped,

now covered with a canopy of granite, preserves the memory of this event. Before disembarking the Pilgrims solemnly bound themselves to obey such laws as should be enacted, and then chose a Governor. They built log buts in the snow, and passed a severe Winter in extreme suffering; cold and exposure brought on fatal sickness, and at one time there were only seven able to be on their feet. The survivors of this dreadful Winter built houses and planted grain, and later were joined by other Puritans. The natives did not molest the settlers in thes trying days; there seemed to be none in the neighporhood, though buried corn and standing cornstacks were found, showing that it had not been long uninhabited. Wild turkeys, deer, and other game helped to keep them in food, and in 1623 they celebrated a day of thanksgiving, the origin of our annual holiday, for the fruits of the earth. In 1623 the land was apportioned among the colonists, allowing each to retain the results of his own labor. The following year cattle were intro-

duced. In 1627 the colonists became independent by purchasing the rights of their fellow-stockhold-Exploring parties were sent out, a fishing-station was established, and a patent obtained for a tract on the banks of the Kennebee. Their Government was purely democratic. Th

laws, enacted with entire independence of England, were executed by a Governor elected by the people, and all important questions were acted upon and decided by the whole body of male in habitants. Not till 1639 had so large a territory be come settled as to make a representative Government necessary, when a Legislature was established, to which each town sent Deputies. They built ships, and traded with the Spanish colonies in the West Indies. Thus they began the foreign commerce of the United States.

ships came from Virginia to trade with the people of Boston and Salem. In this way the coast trade of this country was begun. The Massachusetts colonists also coined silver money. They issued sixpences and shillings, on which was the figure of a pine tree. These were first issued in 1652. This was the first coinage in the United States. The Massachusetts colonists joined with the sister Colonies in subduing the Indians in their bloody works; also, in driving the

They traded with the Dutch on Manhattan, and

French from the United States. They were the leaders in the war for independence.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony led in literature. science, education, and human progress. The leaders of this Colony were mostly educated men. and as soon as it was practicable they made provis ions for schools. The common school, the chief

glory of our Republic, was early established and tenderly nurtured. The rigid laws which discouraged all frivolou amusements were productive of a habit of read-ing. Books were devoted chiefly to history and religion, and large numbers were sold. Newspapers, the great educators of the people in our day, were very few and of little value before the era of

Harvard College, established at Cambridge, Mass., in 1637, was the earliest institution of the kind in the Colonies. It was so called from the Rev. John Harvard, who left to it his library and At the same place was set up the first printing press brought to the Colonies; a verse of the Psalms in meter, long used in the New England

Church, was one of its earliest productions. This was in 1640.

John Eliot was prominent among the men who resided in Massachusetts. He devoted his life to labors among the natives, journeying from village to village, preaching to them in their own language, establishing schools, relieving their wants, and teaching them the arts of civilized life. He acquired unbounded influence over them, and succeeded in forming communities of praying Indians. At Combains in 1982. dians. At Cambridge, in 1663, he completed his translation of the Scriptures into the language of

the Massachusetts Indians, the first Bible published One of the shining lights in early history was Benjamin Franklin, born in Boston in 1706. At the age of 17 he went to Philadelphia to seek a fortune. He founded the first circulating library in America He published "Poor Richard's" Almanac of maxims. His establishment of the fact that thunder and lightning are results of electric discharges in the clouds ranks among the great discoveries of the

Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westboro, Mass., Dec. 8, 1765. Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine was a native of Massachusetts.-Hattie J. Sherwood Seymour Wis

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Of all the descriptions which I have read of interesting and original designs for exhibits at the World's Fate the following. om the Coumbian number of the Los Angeles Times, is the most unique; Mrs. Harriet W. R. auted by four-horse tenms. Strong, of Whittier, will have a pampas plune displaced on a light wooden framework, octagonal in

flag, banner-shaped, hangleg from a golden piume, peaceful scenes and comforts of home. on the inside walls will be a frieze, four feet in width, made of wire of an autistic design, and the pampas plumes, separated into small pieces, will be tied on. There will also be a dado in the same style of decoration. The luterior will be furnished exclusively of the pinnes, made to represent mirrors, rugs, chairs, and tables.

Among the exhibits of Caffornia's products will be a few trees of historic interest, one of the most Camp, 2, Amberg, Wis, THE SOLACE OF HOME. Home, where a guardian angel keeps Ever a silent vigil sweet

prominent of which is a date palm, said to be 100 O'er each loved one dear years old, from the San Diego Mission, planted, perhaps, by the hand of Father Junipero Serra, or one of the other Franciscans who accompanied Where bushand, father finds relief him on his hazardous expedition, resulting in the And respite from the toils and cares, establishment of 21 Missions in California. Pro That burden him through the day; Patria-Eva E. Grate, Occauside, Cal.



SARAH G. BALL. Sarah G. Ball, Cassidy, Mo., daughter of John L. Ball, Co. F. 3d Ky., was born in Kentucky May 20, 1869. She is a member of the Baptist Church, a worker in Sunday School, and a constant Bible reader. Fair complexion, light-brown hair and eyes; hight, five feet four inches; weighs 126 pounds; fond of music, reading the C. C. page, and of all things good and beautiful.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Thoughts from Many Members on Many Topics.

Rules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each week the names of those writing the best letterstiyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be usmed.

OUR ROLL CALL. The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members

of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.I J. M. Joseph, v.s., Liberty, Neb.; Mrs. C. E. Mayo, North Loup, Neb.; Nellie Cupp, v.d., Van Mert, O.; Rose Kildow, v.d., Box 92, North Loup, Neb.; Madge Rich, v.d., North Loup, Neb.; Letition Shields, v.d., Seymour, Ind.; Mrs. Jennie M. Strong, v.w., Wolcott, Vt.; Bessie Lantz, v.d. Powell, Pa.; Stella Haas, v.d., Sayre, Pa.; James H. Robinson, v.s., Fall River, Kan.; Annie Crockett, Plymouth, Wist: Mrs. Hattie W. Smith, Plymouth, Wis.; Millie McCorkle, Salina, Kan.; Bell Marlin, v.d., Chat and Vivian Marlin, v.s., Hope, Ind.: Mattie Sutton, v.d., 492 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sarah Fowler, v.d., Burney, Ind.: Versie Bell, Lizzie Gainet, Jennie and Lizzie Lanius, v.d.'s, Billie Russell, Versie Bell, Harry Elliott, v.s., Greensburg, Ind.; Maggie Todd, v.d., Mt. Vernon, Ind. Total, 14,057.

PASSING IN REVIEW. Among the kindly letters received is one from E. Peek, Luma, Mo, in which she says: "The Loyal Home Workers are doing a grand, noble work that will never dis; long may it live to exert an influence in the land of the free, the home of the brave. My scrap-book is made from pictures, sketches and articles found in the C C Uncle John Dean, Litchfield, Mass., desires to say hat he has photographs of himself, Brother Pardee, and Cripple Harry for sale at 25 cents; also, 70 paper-covered books, which he will give for 25 cents or more. This is all for the benefit of Oscar . Peirson and Edward F. Brown, for whom he made a strong plea last week. Uncle John celebrated his 63d birthday last week, and received a nice photograph-album and had a surprise-party

by the G.A.R. and W.R.C. F. D. Ellis, New Castle, Ind., expresses much pleasure with his prize for the best definition of a Mollie A. Robertson, President Daughters of Veterans, Keokuk, Iowa, extends a cordial invitation to all Iowa C. C.'s to attend their Convention April 25, 26, and 27. She promises an excellent program, and will arrange for quarters for any sending her a postal card. George E. Oliver, Fairfield, Iowa, is greatly

deased with his prize for best Sixth Columbian Paper. "The Cannoneer." Eva T. Pryor, Providence, R. L. writes that Mrs. H. Pryor and J. H. McLaughlin, an Exeter (N. H.) student, were married on New Year's Day. The ceremony was private and everything simple and unostentatious Marie H. Oliver, Fairfield, Iowa, who won "Capturing a Locomotive," expresses herself very much

pleased with the prize. She is much interested in he C. C. Columbian Circle. Mabel A. Woolsey, Box 172, Orwell, O., thanks all most sincerely who remembered her at Christ-mas, either by letter or gift. She will write all as soon as her strength and means will permit. She is sick, poor, and lonely, and would appreciate letters from men of the C. C. hibit, and like all legal morality and legislative

Maggie E. Dias, Correctionville, Iowa, writes: Words cannot express the interest I take in the Loyal Home Workers.' Mary S. Davis's address in THE NATIONAL TRIB-INE Jan. 19, should have been Bushnell, S. D. astead of North J. M. Joseph, Liberty, Neb., desires to know the exact number of soldiers that Gen. Buell brought

when he reinforced Gen. Grant at Shiloh. WHAT I WOULD DO. DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE C. C. AND GUARDS: I am not able physically to write, but come when health will permit. As this is a day of patriotism and progress, I come this time to gree you all with love and best wishes, and to tell you what I would do if I could. I would convert every person to a Columbus, and then would say, "Sail on." I would convert every citizen to a Washington, and then I would say "Victory is ours." I would make America my home and her citiens my friends. I would have malice toward none, but charity

I would have written on my door "Home, Sweet Iome," "Friendship," "Welcome," and "Sweet I would be loyal and true to my flag and country, and make glad every American home with patriotism and progress.

I would be a life subscriber to the dear old Na-HONAL TRIBUNE, and make everybody else one. I would be a life member of the "Loyal Home Workers," and would never be found asleep on the road of progress. I would make our editor's heart glad with

many new readers and his sanctum shine with new dollars. I would make his ink as pure as the snow, and his letters gems of thought sparkling with dia-I would shoe his feet with silver-buckled shoes and cover his head with a cap, dres lands fair. I would spread under his feet a green velvet car-

pet and hang over his head a blue canopy decked with stars made of silver and gold. I would make his gates of ivory and pearl and is house and doorsteps of gems and precious I would make every citizen a C. C. member, and very C. C. member a Guard.

I would organize a Division of Guards in every

tate in the Union, and make every Guard a life I would do everything for the best in the Union ause for our dear old flag and country.

I would pay every old veteran and his dependents
their just dues, and make Uncle Sam able to foot I would give every old veteran and his depend-

ents a happy home for life, and would feed and clothe them all their days. I would take our flag, our soldiers, our citizens, and our country to the World's Fair, and make our countrymen's hearts glad with the honor that our Union is the finest and richest Government on I would visit the homes of all the brothers and sisters who have so kindly remembered me, and tell them how grateful I am to them for their kind-Clarence B. Cone, Sheboygan, Wis., writes that

ness. Pro Patria-Uncle Frank Payne, Woodbine IN WISCONSIN WOODS.

DEAR C. C. PRIENDS: Would it be of interest to you to know something of how life in the lumber camps of Northern Wisconsin is carried on, of the hardships that we experience here in the woods, away back from the settlements and busy hum of populous communities?
Our only neighbors are the tall swaying pines and the howling wolves in the distance. Our habita-tions are constructed of rude logs, and chinked up o keep out the piercing cold; are called "shar ties," and our sleeping apartments are quite unlike the cosy, warm beds of our comfortable homes. The men sleep in bunks, ranged in long rows, and placed one above the other. Our bedding consists of hemlock boughs and blankets. The number of men in a camp vary from 25 to 50 and 60. The rations for this small army are prepared by a cometent cook and his assistant "cookee." After breakfast, which is generally at the dawn of early morn, the men sally out in the woods to their respective jobs; some are cutting roads,

into the river to lie until Spring, when they are driven down the river to the milis.

There is a basy hum when the different squads tre at work chopping, sawing and trimming the rees and snaking the logs on skids, ready for loadng. Immense loads of 25 and 30 logs to a load are

work and supper over, the men indulge in inc cent games, cracking jokes, singing songs, and so shape, covered for a certain distance with blue on, for pastime.

plumes, whi e plumes hex, and the roof tited with red plumes, the whole representing the National In all camps we find the rough element, and many, unnecessioned to the company of these "toughs" and hardy woodmen, yearn for the more colors. These will be surmounted by an American I cannot close without appealing to the C. C.'s of Wisconsin to respond to the call of my loyal brother, now in command of this Division, for reruits in the interest of " Progress and Patriotism. Yours of the C. C.-Charles H. Buchen, Aivord

Who within its portais dwells, Where mother's love soothes childsh grief, A place where love may reign supreme, Nor jealousy nor strife control; Home, foundation of the world.

Blest and beautiful the name.

—Ida May Raybert, Newark, N. J. OUR NOBLE TRIBUNE.

C. C. FRIENDS: THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Jan. 26 contained a letter which interested me vermuch. It was from a C. C. Brother from Michigan, entitled "Our Noble Tribune." Indeed our TRIB-UNE we also praise our noble C. C. for such I think it is, as it contains such noble thoughts expressed in words. Many a noble deed has been done through the C. C. and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and although it is not convenient for me to con tribute at all times to the charity funds. I like to see the grand, good, and patriotic work go on, I do not know of any organization anywhere that interests the young, as well as the aged, as nuch as the C. C. does, although we meet people daily that never heard of the C. C. or THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE. We C. C.'s enjoy our friendly meetings as well as

the veteran enjoys the hearty handshake of a comrade whom he has not met, since meeting on the battlefield. Of course we are not fighting amid fire and smoke, living on half rations, seeing our comrades fall around us, some dead and dying, others wounded, others buried where not even a rough slab marks he resting-place of fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons; but are we not fighting for a grand cause if we follow the objects of our C. C.? What has become of the authors of If I were a girl," "If I were a boy," and others? Have they all left the army of single soldiers and joined the matrimonial band, that we hear from hem no more? Yours most loyally-Maggie E. Dial, Correctionville, lowa.

USEFUL PEOPLE. C. C. FRIENDS; There are many ways of being useful. You are useful, who from a love of order, and from a wish to see everybody happy, watch carefully that nothing is out of place, that nothing s injured, that everything shines with cleanliness. You are useful, you whom sickness keeps in chains, and who are patient and resigned, praying for those who are doing work that you would like

You are useful, who are prevented by others from working because you doubt your capacity, who get snubbed and have employments given you that are quite unfitted to your ability, yet keep silence and are humble and good-natured. Which one of all, dear readers, is the happiest and most useful? It is the one nearest to God Do well to-day the little that Providence asks of you just now," writes St. Francis de Sales, "and to-morrow, which will then be our to-day, we shall see what ought to be undertaken." Let us leave off eastle-building, and make beauthe present moment wh gives us to embellish after that another and then another. How swiftly these minutes fly, and how easily they are either lost or made precious in the sight of God. Let us remember that it is with minutes well spent we are to obtain an entrance

into Heaven, -Mary L. McGrail, 10 Bates street, Providence, R. I. A TEACHER'S RETORT. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I have just read Mr. Seaman's article on modern teachers. Now, Mr. Seaman, when you made that sweeping assertion, did you realize that a majority of the C. C.'s and Guards are teachers? You make no exception. In letter of yours, published some three or four weeks ago, you spoke of being proud of the friend-ship and good feeling that existed among the Guards. How long do you suppose this would last if we all expressed our opinion on all subjects as freely as you did yours on this? A true friend will criticise, but never ridicule.

Why are so many who are teachers holding honred positions among the Guards? We cannot be silly, brainless creatures in the school-room, and strong-minded, sensible women from 4 o'clock at night till 9 the next morning. Brother Seaman, are these ideas original, or have our observations been so limited? Evidently that, before Nehemiah left, the people had enyou have never been a teacher, or you would show some justice, if not charity. After the offensive way in which you spoke of us, you cannot wonder if we feel as though very little friendship existed between Adj't-Gen. Seaman and the vast army of omen teachers who fill places in our ranks. oyally-Daisy S. Deighton, Shenandoah, Iowa.

IS PROHIBITION A FAILURE? Emma Martin's question, in a recent TRIBUNE, "Is prohibition a failure?" has brought forth the following opinions: 10, 11.)

Prohibition, as in force in many States, is a failure, and for it to become Notional would only increase the liquor traffic. It is also against one of our cardinal principles, liberty. I hope no one will think I am in favor of intemperance, for I am strictly temperate, but prohibition does not prohibit,-John G. Geiser, Chaplain, S. of V., 923 Olev street, Reading, Pa. I say prohibition is a failure in its present state. We must first prohibit the manufacture of liquor and then it will be a success; but as long as it is

shipped into towns and sold by druggists and physicians it will be a failure. I have lived in Kansas 10 years and in Colorado one. I know what I am talking about .- F. G. Hardten, 4030 Market street, Denver, Colo. Yes, I say prohibition is a failure. It has been in force in Kansas for 11 years, and yet there is not a village of importance in the State where liquor cannot be obtained, and in the larger cities there is a regular system in vogue which is more insidious than the open saloon. Prohibition does not pro-

virtue, can never be a success as long as it is not upheld by public opinion.—L. L. Heilman, Pleas-Prohibition is not a failure, but the authorities that enforce it are. Prohibition prohibits when it s properly enforced. We have other good laws in Iowa-murder, stealing, etc .- and these laws are often broken, but is that any reason why we should repeal the laws and call them failures? We must educate the rising generation to a high standard of true and noble manhood that will despise them that fail to enforce a law as well as those who break

t .- Nancy Carle, Carson, Neb. N. T. C. C. GUARDS. something of What Our Busy Ones are Doing and Saying.

YOUR LIFE WE PRAISE. (Dedicated to Kate Brownlee Sherwood.) There came into this world quite many years ago babe so fair and beautiful; its heart was pure as

It grew a lovely maiden, and all who saw her This pretty, graceful child great things was born

As years rolled on, and age gave grace and wisdom to her mind. Her sentiments so beautiful in poems were en-Her fame in literature has spread, and now is

world-renowned: 'At home" with equal skill she vies with the best cooks to be found. Then let these tiny drops of ink tell their tale of

About a mother pure as gold, written by a C. C.

-Amos L. Seaman. J. T. Phillips, 215 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo., has issued General Orders, No. 2, to Kansas Guards. All members are requested to forward dues to N. S. Moore, Republican, Mo., at once. The Chairman of Historical Committee and other appointed officers are ordered to report at once. The Senior and Junior Commanders are requested to confer with the Commander, as there is important work to be done. Ed Graves, Maryville, has been appointed on the Recruiting Committee. A souvenir badge of the first Reunion will be sent to

each one contributing 50 cents to the flag fund. Wanted, suggestions for next Reunion. Lizzie E. Yates, Princeton, Minn., writes encouraging words to the new North Star Division, and urges officers and privates to unite in their efforts to be the banner Division. She suggests the "penny-a-week" plan, to raise flag money. Let all those who are willing begin the 1st of March, and lay aside a penny each day until June 1. At that time send in your money.

the Wisconsin Division has taken a new lease of life, and everything is booming. Mary Elliott, Chairman Investigation Committee, freensburg, Ind., is very active in the work of her Division, and has secured many members through personal solicitation. She requests Elma Arm-

strong, Emma Laun, and other C. C.'s who have received blank applications, to respond. O. Bell H. Hotham, 133 Pearl street, Pittsburg, Pa., reports the formation of Keystone Circle, No. , with the following officers: Pres., O. Bell H. Hotham; V. P., Louise Riffart; Sec., John Anderson; Treas., Uriah Tinker; Chap., Allie Nevill. The Circle will hold quarterly meetings, and hopes to interest more C. C.'s and Guards in the social

part of the work. Interesting Division orders reach the editor from week to week. The substance of them is always tramping down the snow, and preparing them for teams to pass over, with heavy loads of logs, on the way to the landing, where they are rolled off for the various departments of the paper.

# MEDITATION

In the evening, after returning from a hard day's A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for March 5, 1893.

> Subject: Nehemiah's Reforms at His Second Going to Jerusalem. Neh., 13: 15-22. One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

> > INTRODUCTION.

Nehemiah was an important officer of the

court of Artaxerxes. In the twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes, that is to say, in the year 446 B. C., Nehemiah heard unfavorable news from his people, the Jews, who were in Judea. (1:1; 2:1.) He learned in particular that Jerusalem was defenseless, because the walls, cast down by Nebuchadnezzar, had never been rebuilt. The people thus unprotected suffered much abuse, insult, and injury from enemies. Nehemiah was at Shushan, the Persian Capital. He secured permit from Artaxerxes to go to Jerusalem for the purpose of rebuilding the walls. At once he set out. In B. C. 445 he is on the ground. He takes three condition of things. He sets the work in operation at once. Though there was much outside and even some inside opposition, so wise was Nehemiah and so diligent his workmen that the walls were ready for dedication at the end of 52 days. Our last lesson gave account of a service preliminary to dedication, to wit, the reading and interpretation by Ezra of the Pentateuch in a vast assemblage from a pulpit erected out of doors, in a broad, open, courtlike space. We remember Nehemiah went to Jerusalem in the 20th year of Artaxerxes. In the 32d he returned to Shushan. (13:6.) So it is plain he remained 12 years at Jerusalemfrom 446 B. C. to 434. "After certain days" (13:6) is an expression giving no definite duration. Dr. Kendrick says "a considerable period." Dr. A. Clarke makes the interval one year. "It may cover years," says Rev. J. R. Miller, in Presbyterian. This lesson is generally put B. C. 425. If this be correct Nehemiah remained nine or 10 years at Shushan. From the serious state of things at Jerusalem one

went to Jerusalem he found things in a bad he left they soon got awry again. On his comgreat study, and it is well, indeed, to give a few | ness." his success.

not unlikely Nehemiah made a few brief trips | very beautiful in this prayer of Nehemiah. ack and forth to Shushan.

second time it was because he had heard that | had done he rested alone upon the rich mercy his people at Jerusalem were neglecting religi- of God." ous services, profaning the Temple, violating the Sabbath, intermarrying with the heathen. Stirred up by such evil news he sought permission of Artaxerxes to return and look into the condition of things. (13: 6.)

One of the worst features of the status of things at Jerusalem was the shameful compromising of the High Priest Eliashib with the wicked and enemous Tobiah. After Nehemiah left, Eliashib tolerated the presence in Jerusalem of Tobiah; even furnished bim an apartment in the Temple; and, more yet, even permitted his grandson to marry the daughter of Sanbailat. (13: 28.) -A fact which made things even worse was

tered into a solemn covenant covering the following items: 1. To walk in God's law. 10:29. 2. To oppose all intemarriages with the heathen. 30.

3. Not to buy nor sell on Sabbath days. 31. 4. To contribute toward the expenses and services of the Temple. 32. 5. To keep the Sabbatic year, letting the land rest that year from cultivation. (Ex., 23:

6. To pay tithes of grain and offerings for the first born. In the very face of this solemn compact, we find the people guilty of sins of omission and commission as to all the above-mentioned items. We now outline the sins of the people and

show in what condition Nehemiah found things on his return. 1. The High Priest Eliashib had given quarters to Tobiah in the very Temple. (13: 4-9.) Tobiah was a Moabite and joint-ruler with Sanballat of the Samaritans. Nehemiah had resisted all efforts of his to join with the Jews. Nehemiah was indignant when he found him

occupying Temple apartments and pitched him and all his effects out at once from the Temple and the city. 2. The people had become utterly negligent of the Temple service and support. No tithes were paid, and offerings ceased. Priests we e without income from the legitimate sources

and were obliged to seek civil or secular service. (Vs. 10-14.) 3. Sabbath laws were violated. (Ex., 20: 10. Cf. Jer., 17: 21-27.) Notice items:

a. Wine-presses were tread. 15. b. Harvest products were gathered. (Ex., 34: 21.) c. Beasts of burden were laden. (Den., 5: 14.)

d. Victuals were sold. 4. Foreigners were permitted to carry on dealings with Jews within the Capital. (16. Cf. Ezr., 3:7.) "It was a new fact, and one pregnant with evil consequences, that the Tyrians should have established a permanent colony at Jerusalem, which dwell there, and by its influence on the other inhabitants weakened the hold of the law upon men's consciences,

and caused it to be transgressed continually more and more openly." 5. Mixed marriages were tolerated. 23-28. 6. The priesthood was brought into disrepute. 29-31. Specially was it a shame that the grandson of Eliashib married the daughter

of Sanballat. Compare V. 22. NEHEMIAH AT JERUSALEM SECOND TIME.

1. Data. We study in special Neh., 13: 15-22. One should read critically all the chapters. 2. Time and Place.

The lesson is located in and about Jerusalem.

3. Explanations. 1. Wine presses. 15. They were composed each of two troughs, one above the other, of men have been systematically and persistlike boxes one on other. Between were interstices. Grapes were placed in the upper one. Then men tread on them letting juice trickle into the lower one. It was hard labor and outrageous employment for a Sabbath.

they collected these on the Sabbath. Then, it is plain the gates of the city were open. The tary authorities took a hand. After scourging Sabbath took on the form of a sort of fair. 3. Lading asses. (V. 15.) We have a scene off in the country not far from Jerusalem where on the Sabbath asses were loaded and

then driven into Jerusalem. strong language. He cited without doubt the in the city limits. We got back to Pittsburg Fourth Commandment, and reminded them of | Wednesday, yet an afternoon paper of Saturtheir covenant. (10: 31.) He told them also day's issue published here represented us to be how offended God was at such conduct, and | still at Benning's, robbing hen-roosts and burnhow surely they would be punished.

of Sidon was derived from this industry; it is | it is not to be denied that certain of the Guard Hebrew word which means a fishery. Com- indulged in the pastime of tossing some colored no from such a distance and to a point so far citizens in blankets as Sancho Panza of old inland as Jerusalem, the Phonician dealers was tossed. must have salted their fish before bringing it to this market, so that they at least had no us a bad standing at home, and a whole regipretense of necessity for their Sabbath traffic." The influence of foreigners was very harmful, and contrary to the entire Jewish economy. The Jews were required to keep themselves have become so used to it that we don't look separate from heathen.

6. Contended. (V. 17.) Morally and legally the nobles were the responsible parties. It seems they needed to be convinced of their wrong-doing. It is clear they attempted to justify their conduct, and that Nehemiah was given, but it is impossible to publish the order in obliged to contest his position. The spirit of full. All general orders reaching THE TRIBUNE, his protest has something in it of moral subexcepting National Guards, have to be condensed | limity. "It was so emphatic that he speaks of it as contending; and it was addressed to the

nobles, as those having authority and influence. They had not literally with their own hands brought in the harvest, and loaded the asses, and handled the wares, yet Nehemiah says to them. What cril thing is this that YE do? He justly charges upon them as their own act that which they did not use their power to suppress nor their example to discourage. They, as leaders of the people, were doubly responsible for the sin into which the people had fallen. The magistrate who does not punish crime counives at it. The man of exalted station who neglects the proper observance of the Sabbath countenances its open violation by

those under him." Rev. J. R. Miller says Nehemiah "began in the right place, with the most influential classes, and therefore the most responsible." 7. "Did not your fathers thus?" (V. 18.) Violation of the Fourth Commandment was a besetting sin. E. g., see Jer., 17: 21-27. And read 2 Chron., 36: 21; Eze., 20: 23, 24. Contact with Babylonians was very unfavorable

in this respect. 8. In explaining verse 19 one must remember the Jewish Sabbath was on Saturday. When the gates of the city walls therefore

were closed on Friday evening they were not opened again till Sunday morning. 9. On Vs. 20, 21. Nehemiah considered himself Governor not only of Jerusalem but of the suburbs. The presence all day Sabbath of some foreign bucksters was unfavorable to the morals of the Jews. It may be the merchants imagined the law would soon be rescinded and days to make a personal survey of the exact | they permitted again to enter the city. Or they may have thought gate-tenders would smuggle them within the walls. Nehemiah, like the determined man he was, forbade them ever coming near the suburbs again, and

threatened with arrest and imprisonment any who presumed to approach, 10. As to Sabbath read the following: a. As to Eden, Gen., 2: 1-3.

b. As to manna, Ex., 16: 22-30. c. Punishment for violation, Nu., 15: 32-41. d. Commandments as to, Ex., 20:9-11; 31: 14-17; 34:21; Lev., 19: 3-30; 23: 3: Deu., 5: 14.

e. The Prophet Isaiah said (58: 13, 14): "If thou turn away from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shall honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words \* \* \* I will cause thee to ride on the high places of the earth."

11. On the prayer of Nehemiah, (V. 22,) Dr. Kendrick said : "Nehemiah does not hesitate would suppose Nehemiah must have been to plead before God the purity of his motives absent for quite a long time. It is thought he in pursuing this course. He had aimed so remained in Jerusalem at his second visit five | singly at the honor of God that he could ask God to remember and, as it were, give him We remember that when Nehemiah first credit for what he had done. At the same time he prayed with all humility, spare me, plight. Affairs seemed to go on successfully and his hope was according to the greatness of during the 12 years he remained. As soon as God's mercy. There was no self-complacency in this prayer. It was the appeal to God of a ing a second time it took him only a little | man conscious of his own thorough rectitude while to put things at rights. We see what in- of intention, but conscious, too, of his liability fluence just the right kind of man can have in | to error and sin, and claiming blessings on no emergent times. Such a character is worthy ground but that of God's unmerited good-

weeks to a historic research into the secrets of This prayer has been severely criticised. It is very clear Rev. J. R. Miller had the right During the 12 years he was Governor, it is idea of it. He said: "There is something See also verse 14, in which he pleads particu-When Nehemiah first went to Jerusalem it larly that his good deeds may not be forgotten was because news reached him, through his of the Lord. There is no vain boasting or brother and others, that the Jews there were in | self-glorification in his words. It speaks rather great affliction and reproach, and without any of simplicity, as of a little child when it has walls of defense. (1: 2, 3.) When he went the | done a faithful deed. Yet after all that he

4. Suggestions. 1. The lesson contrasts two sorts of men-Eliashib and Nehemiah. One is fickle, timeserving, man-fearing, compromising; the other is immovable in decision, a torrent in action, fearless of anything but evildoing, fearful to violators of God's laws, reliable. He testified against Sabbath-breakers in burning words. He contended with the nobles, persistent in his decisions. He hurled Tobiah and all his stuff out from the Temple. He shut the gates of the city for 36 hours each week. He faced the foreign merchants and offered them nothing but obedience or imprisonment. The world stands painfully in need of such bold public officials-unmoved by partiality, unbought by

sistent till successful, friends of the good, like a Nemesis to the evil. 2. Before proceeding in any work we should become acquainted with all the facts in the case. Nehemiah was very careful on returning to Jerusalem to verify the reports he had heard. We see in verse 7 he "understood of the evil," and in V. 10 he "perceived." Compare his cautiousness when he first went to Jerusalem. He was bound to satisfy himself-

money, incited only by honest principles, per-

to get personal information about matters-before proceeding. (2: 11-16.) 3. Keep from bad company. That was a great mistake made by Eliashib in tolerating Tobiah; also by the Jews in permitting foreigners into business relations with themselves. 4. The great lesson impressed is the proper observance of the Lord's Day.

in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as of public worship, is of admirable service to the State, considered merely as a civil institution." Count Montalembert: "There is no religion without worship, or no worship without the

Blackstone said: "The keeping of one day

S. T. Coleridge: "I feel as if God had, by giving the Sabbath, given 52 springs in the year." Herbert: "Sundays the pillars are On which Heaven's palace arched lies,

Sabbath.

The other days fill up the spare And hollow room with vanities." Six days at drudgery's heavy wheel she stands,

The seventh sweet morning folds her weary hands. Yes, child of suffering, thou mayst well be sure He who ordained the Sabbath loves the poor." Life may be said to be like a string of beads, in which every seventh bead is a large, heautiful golden one. As lovers of home, church, and

State we must be loyal to the Lord's Day. THEY WOULD NOT COME.

If Left to Themselves, Pennsylvania Militia Would Not Visit Washington. "If it were left optional with the National Gnard of Pennsylvania to come to participate in the inaugural exercises they would bardly come 8,000 strong," said Capt. W. H. Davis. of the Duquesne Greys, at the Riggs House. "You are right there, old man," echoed Capt.

John P. Penney, of the Second Brigade, and

Capt. W. A. Deak, also of the Greys.

"Now, don't misunderstand me," continued Capt. Davis. "We don't object to coming because a Democrat is to be the central figure. Listen to my story, and as I 'shall naught extenuate, nor aught set down in malice,' yeu We date B. C. 425, and estimate Nehemiah can give my words full credence. As the remained the second time for about five years. Washingtonians say, 'listen.' We don't want to come, we wouldn't if we were not ordered "Only a feeling of pride, of esprit du corps, explains why so many will be on hand. Why don't we wish to come? Well, if ever a body

ently 'ripped up the back' by the press of the Capital, that body has been the Pennsylvania National Guard. At the time of Cleveland's first Inauguration we came, and how the papers did stir up the animals. They charged us with 2. Bringing in sheaves. (V. 15.) It is likely larceny on a wholesale scale. A Congressional investigation was ordered, and the State mili-Washington for evidences of spoliation all the bills put in against our boys aggregated a few conts over \$21, and Gov. Andy Curtin paid that. "The last time we came on this mission we had to march to Benning's in a sea of mud. as 4. Testified against them. (V. 15.) He used | they would not let us board the train for home

ing barns and fences. Now, I am far from in-5. Fish. (V. 16.) "Tyrians and Sidonians, timating that our men are, all of them, models dwelling as they did on the Mediterranean of behavior. In a great crowd many of the encoast engaged largely in fishing; the very name | listed soldiers indulge in rude horse-play, and "Here is where the thing hurts. It gives

ment is looked down on for the misbehavior of a few. This has injured us socially and in business, and we think it a cruel outrage, but for fair play."

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